The Long Expected Document

Finally Given to the Country.

The President Defines It Has Been Warinke, It Should be the Issues

In Clear and Unmistakable Terms.

Reciprocity and Protection

Made the Leading Questions.

Other Subjects Ably Discussed.

The Message a Clear and Distinct Enunciation of the Principles of the Party.

is the president's letter accepting the republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

Washington, Sept. 3, 1892. Hon. Wm. McKinley and others, committee etc. Gentlemen-1 now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the office of the president of the Uniconvention recently held at Minneapministration. I have endeavored without wavering or weariness so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the fastest upon the ses. pleages made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have | not been distinctively and progressively American and republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose, but realized, attention has been called to in the execution. I shall speak frankly the advantages possessed by these of the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive department, for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others-senators and representatives, and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments that I may do so without impropriety.

ADMINISTRATIONS CONTRASTED.

Displacement of the State Bank Notes by National Currency.

A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries, and as this challenges to a review of what has been done, we promptly and glad'y accept. gress has been subjected to the revision of a democratic house of representatives, and the executive department, to its scruttny and investigation. democratic national administration was succeeded by a republican administration, and the freshness of the event gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the republican to the declared policies of the democratic party involved such of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the democratic party proposes to nudo will justify this opinion. The republican party during the civil war daysed a national currency, consisting of United States notes issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes based upon the security of United the source of state banks and the infended result that all such issues should be withdrawn was realized.

never saw a state bank note. United States Correctly Always Safe, The notes furnished directly or in directly by the Un test States have been the only, and the safe and the acceptdelay or loss to the full holders. The note of an insolvent bank is avgood cause the credit of the United States stands belief it. Our money is all na-tional money. I might almost say intersegmally and indiscriminately accepted at mar in al. the states, but to some forgovernment, is now prefiged to repeat tiew to putting into circulation again goder such divarse by sistems as the status may adopt, a fixed of local bank

ing should show a depreciation of the States, money taken in the morning. The Foreign traveler could not use in a journey to At a he east the sames of the most solvent banks of the west and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and lunch counter. The farmer and labor-er found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to market here; pur-chases and the whole business of the country were hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of hitter experi ences; and I am sure our people wil not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

OCEAN COMMERCE.

Made Peaceable.

Few subjects have elicited more disussion or excited more general attention than that of recovery by the United States of an appropriate share of the ocean carrying trade. This does not only touch our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all freignts for transportation to Europe, the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large returns of manufactured prodnots have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of emigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook; while increasing thousands of American citizens on European travel have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade which the treasury books show is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage. Mcrchantmen Waging War.

The great ships-the fastest upon the sea-which are now in peace, profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense warships of the respective governments and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those govern-ments, speedily take on the guns, for their decks are aiready prepared, and enter with terrible elliciency upon the work of destroying our conmerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect govern-ment aid; the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so Washington, Sept. 5.—The following as to adapt them for carrying arma-the president's letter accepting the ments and to turn them over to the government on demand upon specified

It will be plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar poncy must be entered upon. The fifty-first congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficient influence, sixteen the notification which you brought to tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing me on June 20, of my nomination for \$7,400,000 have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards. In ted States by the republican national addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American flag, one of the finest olis. I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of my adger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000 and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the nounces as a sham reciprocity'

> Want the Trade of all Our Seas. me in the establishment of lines from | south Atlantic and gulf ports, and though my expectations have not been ports, and when their people are more fully alive to their interests, I believe that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages.

democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. The patriotic people, the workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises must decide whether thegreat hips owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again hundly as a place in English naval reserve, the great ships now on the designers tables go to foreign shops for construction, and the United States lose the now brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and

Another related measure, as furn ishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great permanent benefit to the farmer and manufacturer as well, is the reciprocity policy the Spanish and British West India tria, under special trade arrangements

the courage of its sailors, in the carry-

ing trade of all the seas.

RECIPROCITY AND PROTECTION.

The President Pourse Out Their Inestimable Benefits. The removal of the duty on sugar

and the continuance of coffee and tea relief to our own people by cheapening advantage to the country in exporting litles. there articles as to suggest that considecamen of reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles excredit is due to Mr. It a ne for the vigor a tariff rate equal to the difference is with which he pressed has view upon tween home and foreign wages, and a cangements. The work of creating tariff law. Again, the majority report agencies and of adapt-ur goods to new marnecessarily

At a meeting held in March last of the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain, the presidents reported that the experis from Great Britain to the Latin-American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000 and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact, that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets, and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing eviience of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have ound it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us. for their West India colonies and that Germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet sugar. A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given pere. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had ncreased 23.78 per cent. With Brazil he increase was nearly 11 per cent. with Cuba during the first ten months, our exports increased \$5,702,193, or 54.86 per cent.; and with Porto Rico \$500,959, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the ben-cits of this policy is shown by the following report of July 26, last. Its Effect on Exports and Imports

During the first half of the year of 1891, Havana received 140,056 bags of flour from Spain, and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 280,112 bags. During same period Havana received 13, 876 bags of American flour and other ports about an equal amount, making about 23,000 bags; but for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,-Inited States has sent to Havana alone 168,437 bags, and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892." Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon Amercan pork, our exports of pork product to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last, \$2,025,074,

or about 32 per cent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the merease of American corporations and of the falling off of the English ex-ports to Cuba, says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supplys Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indias; and the river and rail im-provements of the southern states will andoubtedly create an important gulf trade. By the new reciprocity policy, the United States is enabled to import Cubans sugar, and will assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the new lines of railways.

Reciprocity No Sham

"The democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing that provision and especially de section of the law under which the trade arrangements have been made. A special interest has been taken by If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it mo mentous importance. Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and a the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast? Or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which a 'tariff for revenue only' necessarily in volves, with the added loss of the nev markets which have been opened? As I have shown our commercial rivals in policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice, and I prudence did not restrain, would lluminate their depressed manufacturing cities over the news that the United States had abandoned this sytem of protection and reciprocity They see very clearly that a restriction of American production and trade and a corresponding increase of Europeas plain to them can be hadden from our

HIGH AND LOW TARIFF. Comparison of the Demands of the Two

Platforms. The declaration of the platform in favor of American protection meets my most hearty approval. There may declared by section 3 of the tariff act be differences of opinion among pro-of 1889, and now in practical opera-tectionists as to the rate upon peculiar tions with Central and South America, articles necessary to effect an equalzation of wages abroad and at h Islands, and with Germany and Aus. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been, or more correctly, has been made to appear to be, between a high and low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership the upon the free list, while giving great declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without nov regard articles used unceasingly in every to its effect upon wages or upon the nousehold, was also of such enormous capital invested in our great indus-

Democratte Admissions Here we have a distinct admission of the republican contention that the ported by us to their markets. Great American workmen are advantaged by We have only begun to declaration only against alleged "adrealize the benefit of these trade ar. dislocal impositions" of the existing further declared "But, in making a taken to miure any domestic industries, but sime; but the results already attained rather to promote their healthy growth.

ng the day lest the hour of bank closs commercial crusade of the United than the sub-ditute which was adopted: dustry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during shall at all times and in all futies are unconstitutional. Foreign Powers Recognize the Bonefit

High protection, low protection, all unconstitutional. A demogratic con-gress holding this view cannot enact, nor a democratic president approve any tariff schedule, the purposs or effect of which is to limit importations or to workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, he given to the importer, under this view of the constitution.

Crusade Against American Interests. Rec procity of course falls under this tenunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchangess the profits of which go wnolly to our producers. This destructive, un-American dochistoric democratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation, certainly not by Jef-ferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epi-thets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of opening a tin plate mill, or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business conrulsion such as it has never seen, and there is not a thoughtful workman who does not know that it would enormously increase the amount of work to be done in this country by the in-crease of importations that would fol-low, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trilling with its great interests? The threat of such legislawould be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished democrat-rightly described this movement as a hallenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination; and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invita-

most moderate protective views. Results of the Existing Tariff. And now a few words in regard to the

existing tariff law. We are unfortu-nately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by market reports. The day of the prophet of the trade reporter. An examination may be roused by injustice, or what into the effect of the law upon the seems to them to be such, or be led for prices protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means, has been made by a senste committee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisicians and the report signed by all the members of the committee has been given to the public. No such wide and tective tariff claims that it is able, of careful inquiry has ever been made, itself, to maintain a uniform rate of These facts appear from the report. First—The cost of articles entering the in the supply and demand for the pro-use of those earning less than \$1,000 ducts of labor. But it is confidently per annum lims decreased up to claimed that protective duties strongly May 1892, 3.4 per cent while In farm productathere has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an ropean scale. opening of new markets. In England, during the same period, the cost of eral participation in the benefits of the living increased 1.0 per cent. Tested tariff laws, and though their reprenecessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now. Second-There has been an | ton cloths and other products, have average advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per cent. Third-There has votes of their representatives would farm products of 18.67 per cent, and of all cereals, 33.59 per cent. The ninth the new trade with South and Central annual report of the chief of the America; in the establishment of sureau of labor statistics of the state of New York, a democratic officer, very recently published, strongly cor- these distely following the passage of the tariff act of 1890, the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was \$6,377.

tion, \$31,315,130 m excess of the pre-

Tariff Not Burdensome, But a Benefit, In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity and of a marked advance in the prices of agri cultural products, it is plain that this production and trade would follow. I tariff law has not imposed burdens, And I will not believe that what is so | but has conferred benefits upon th farmer and the workingman. Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, inens, lace, etc. Once or twice history the production of tin plate had been attempted, and the prices obhave enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Weish makers at at a profit. But the Weish makers at once out prices to a point that drove of the world." If this view is not false the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished made their own prices. A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organization of the danza, in plate workers, published at Swanza, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advising a the issue of these methods, says: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the republicans at the polls means the retention of the Mckinley bill and means the rapidly accruing less of the 30 per cent of export American trade. Had there been no democratic victory in 1800, the spread of the tin plate manufacturers in the United States, would have been both repot and bonable. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the prices of plates. Put them necessary conditions of a movemen down to Il shillings per box of 100 pounds, 14x20, full weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and then form out more. let the masters forego profits for the same time." And again that paper both employer and workman to produce the plates, fariff or no pareff, at a price that will drive all competitors

Tin Plates and Penci Russins.

bis substitute declares that protoctive the last quarter were made from Amer ones are unconstitutional. agent in charge, estimates, as the resuit of careful inquiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds and that by the end of which is to limit importations or to of the year our production will be at give any advantage to an American the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum. Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles brought to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of star-

vation wages. tilves Employment to Thousands. But without unduly extending this etter I cannot follow in detail the in fluence of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important in-dustries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign silver-bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threat-ened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain states, and to the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bills placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the west well knew how destructive to their prosperity these measures would be. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American women and men and will give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal will throw thousands out of employment and work to others only a reduction of wages. The There was no republican ticket appeals of the free trader to the work- in the field. The contest was beingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions and not party say they were rejused infrequently are pronouncedly cominfrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new democratic leader-

I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a chare of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries as a body are remarkably intelligent and the moment by others, into acts of pas-sion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a pro wages, without regard to fluctuations

The South Especially Benefited. The southern states have had a lib tariff laws, and though their repreby the power to purchase articles of sentatives have gently opposed the protection policy. I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotnot been left to the fate which the been an advance in the price of all have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragus canal; in the new trade with South and Central have special interests, and all these interests will not always interests will speak only of the increased duties im posed on linen, pearl buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit 925 in excess and the aggregate produc- altogether any reference to the great importations was only 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list fifteen months, after paying the boun-

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Dollars Should be of Equal Value, Whether Paper, Gold or Silver. Substantial relief has been felt in every household upon every Saturday purchase of the workingman. One of the favorite arguments against a pro- the coming generation will direct pulfrom a participation in what is called patriotism. how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of "the it happen that the partial loss of our market closes fore gn tin plate mills and silk pinsh factories that still have all other markets! Our natural advantages, our protective fariff and reci-fr city policy, make it possible for us "mark its of the world" without open my our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people. The resolution of the convention in favor of temetalistir declares, I think, the true and that has upon these lines my cordial adherence and support. I am the roughly convinced that the free com-Then | age of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the com-mercial uses of the two coined dollars, des that it is possible to senure a calm, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world.

shall have and retain an equal accept. electrone. I believe it would be possibefore the war, experienced the incomsensings and losses attendant upon the
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his uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying but in act upon this subject, independently of other nations we would greatly pro-mote their interests and lumine our own monetary conditions in Europe. The last two years have, I think, rended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unan-imity with which the mystations of time government for an international conerence upon this subject were accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known we then shall be able intelligently to adjust our financial basis to any new

RE-ADJUSTING LEGISLATION. Election Methods Must Be Revised-Cita tions of Its Necessity.

The question of re-adjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair, non partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had oc casion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair ad-vantages to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of the majority of the people Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. tween whote democrats. The Koib up on the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong an appeal to that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for al leged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not bonnetly elected. There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in a community where any other man is deprived of his personal or political

Power of the States Ample to Protect. The power of the states over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or deprayed suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abetted. Our old republican cry "a free ballot and a fair count" comes back to us, not only from Alabams, but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinion, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if when the debate is ended, the judge ment of honest majorities is to be re-versed by ballot box frauds and talley sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power. The political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apthat the arletrary and partisan election laws and practices which vailed may be corrected by the states The laws made equal and non-partisan republican party would rejetce at such a solution, as a healthy and patrione local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections.

Purity of Elections. I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to conall and electrons in their relation labor's day, and labor honored itself epre. The civil account of federal officers, in its observance. American steamship lines, these states | sider the subject of apportionments The civil service has been extended roborates that statement of facts found consent to be without repre- The civil service has been extended by the same committee. His extended sentation at Washington. Shrewdly and the law forced with vigor inquiry shows that in the year imme- but not quite fairly, our adversaries and impartiality. Appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The ments has for the first time piaced and beneficial enlargement of the free promotions strictly upon the basis of per cent. of our total imports came in free (the largest per centage in our history), while in 1889 the to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets has saved to the consumer on duties in my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic's intelligent citizenship and the increased interest manifested in the state in education; the cheerfulness with the necessary tax and are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the national flag are hopeful indications that tective tariff is that it shuts us out he affairs with mereased prudence and

Public Schools Need All Our Care. Interest in free public schools open to all children of sustable age is supreme and our care for them wi o jealous and constant. The public school system however was not intended to restrain in the natural parent, after contributing to the school fund. to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the pretty appearance. general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necess ties of some of the southern states. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are with commendable bherality developing their school systems and increasing school revenue to the great advantage to the children of

STATUTORY CHANGES.

Recommends the Formation of a Non-Partisan Commission of Elections. In my last annual message to Conmaterotic consideration of such consilintional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government to the The one essential is that these dollars | people by Inir apportuniments and free ty footing, based upon the importance commande, so that any charge of law But, in spite of the doubts raised by aldity and value in all commercial big to constitute a commission, nonof such articles as do not injuriously must be at every step regardful of the
compete with the products of our labor and the capital thus haveled." nations of foreign producers to maindown of exchange, but a measure of sed composed of patricipe, wise farms, mimes or factories on the exfarms, mimes or factories on the exfarms, mimes or factories on the exfarms, mimes or factories on the exshade of our industries depend upon protectdustry has been exhibited in the Unidustry has been exhibited and congrid on the exshade of our industries depend upon protectdustry has been exhibited in the Unidustry has been exhibited and congrid on partial men, to whom a

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LABOR'S FETE

An Imposing Show of Strength

Made by the Organized Toilers

On the Great National Holiday.

Thousands of Workingmen in Line

Streets

Parade the Principal

Attired in Their Sunday Clothes.

Story of the Homestead Strike

Told by President Garland in Vigorous, But Temperate Language. The Games.

"Hurrah for de unions" shouted a little bootblack on Campan square yesterday morning as the parade passed by. Everybody else in the city echoed his sentiments and hurrahed for "de unions." And why spoudn't they? It was the unious' day, and they celebrated it on a grander scale than was ever before known in Grand Rapids. Factories suspended operations and business houses closed. It was practically if not legally a holiday, and 30,000 persons turned out to pay their respects to organized labor. The day was an ideal one for a celebration. It was bright and cool and the brocze was invigorating. In the early morning it had rained: but Jerry Rusk remambered that he hinself is a hornyhanded son of toll and rang up a new program of weather in consideration for the day. The city was in holiday attire and the stores along the line of march were gay with flags and bunting. The streets were througed with workingmen and their families, all enoying the relaxation and rest afforded them. Many of the stores closed in order to give their employes a chance to compete with the other toolers of the

The Parade. At 19:30 o'clock the parade formed with its right wing resting on Turner street at the intersection of Fourth street, and the separate divisions formed as follows: First division on Fourth street, east of Turner; second division, Fourth street, west of Turne street: third division. Third street, each of Turner; second division, Third street, west of Turner. The divisions were comprised at Jollows: First, Sheriff McQueen and Under Sheriff Walsh, Wurzhurg's Second infantry band, Warshall William T. Tea; side,

A Riethmiller and William Crewe, nounted; M. Gariand, the Rev. W. A. Frye and Escert William A. Hyde, president of the Central Labor union, n car ages. The labor unions comprised in this division came next. First was the Wood Carvers' union, with 150 men, all wearing white straw hats. Then come German Cab-inet Makers' union and the new Cabinet Maker's union, seventy-five men in all. The Holland Furniture Workers with fifty men followed and then came the Machinists union with thirty men. The Valley City Knights of Labor, Stevens assem-bly Knights of Labor, and Hope samenibly, Knights of Labor, comprising about fifty men, were next in Thus. The Eutchers' union was mounted. consisted of thirty men clothed in white jackets, cape and market aprons. Phil Hilber led and they made a very

The Team Owners.

The Team Owners' union with sixteen wagons and thirty-two mounted men brought up the rest of this division. One wagon bore the banner, Original box \$3 per day." Anniher was labeled, "Horse killing box sedered by the common council of 1806. Humane society please take motion. An immense box on wheels here the satirical legend, 'Prize box. Notherge enough to suit contractors." amusing turnout was an old stage coach. improvised as a Tallybo.

The second division was headed by Marshal William De Young and the Malta Cartie hand of stateen pieces, In this division were the Bakers' union, and boutenniers of wheat and other men, was marchaled by Mr. Cramer. The Salesman's union, fifty men, were "togged up" in their less clothes and carried canes. The Rotal Graces of exteen pieces led the Receipts maken, composed all sixty-five main,